THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1847, Vol. 5.—No. 8.

A TOUCH OF THE POETICS.

A newspaper bearing the following original inscription, passed through a Post office in Wyoming county, a few days since:—

"This is to Miss Lucinda Drake,
The charming girl I'll ne'er forsake;
She does reside in Elba town,
Which is a place of great renown;
This town, it is in Genesee,
Where L. and I would like to be;
The county is in New-York State,
The very place to get your mate."

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy has not yet been presented to Congress, but by the kindness of the Chief Clerk of the Department, we are enabled to present the following synopsis of it:—The Mediterranean squadron has not been continued during the last year. It is proposed to revive it as soon as circumstances will permit. The station at Mahon has been discontinued at the earnest request of the Portugnese Government, and measures are in progress for the removal of the public stores from that place.

The East Indta squadron, consisting of the Columbus, 74, and the sloop Vincennes, is supposed to have sailed for Japan and Kamskatka, in the month of May or June last, and to have returned to Macao about this time. They will probably commence their homeward cruise via the North Pacific in January or February.—Orders were sent to Com. Biddle in January last to proceed to the west coast of Mexico, and assume command of the squadron there. No acknowledgment of the receipt of them has been received at the Department.

The Brazil squadron consists of the frigate Columbus, Commander Ritchie, and the brig Bainbridge, Lieutenant commanding Pennington, under Commodore Rosseau. The African squadron consists of the frigate United States, the sloop Marion, brigs Dolphin and Boxer and store ship Southampton, 96 guns in all.—A full and interesting narrative is given of the operations of the Pacific squadron since the war, both under Commodore Sloat and Commodore Stockton, and copies are annexed of the official reports of these officers. The squadron now consists of the Savannah and the Congress, frigates; the sloops Portsmouth, Levant, Warren and Cyane; schooner Shark and store-ship Erie. The razee Independence is on her way out with Com. Shubrick, who will on his arrival assume command, and the sloop Preble has sailed for the same destination.

The doings of the home squadron are also fully narrated, and copies annexed of the official reports of Com. Conner in reference to the blockade, the designs on Alvarado, the affair at Tabasco, and the taking of Tampico. Full justice is done to the commanders of both squadrons, in whom the confidence of the department seems unabated. Extracts from the instructions under which they acted show also a disposition on the part of the Government to avoid all collision with Mexico, if possible.

The vessels comprising the Navy of Texas seem to have been found unworthy of repair, with the exception of the Austin, which is at Pensacola. The others have been ordered to be sold. The estimates of the department are based on the employment of 10,000 men, though no more than 8,500 are now in service.—Authority is asked to build 4 sea steamers to be employed in connection with our squadrons abroad. The practicability of the dry dock at New York is not doubted, and the work is urged upon the favorable notice of Congress. A dock at Pensaccla is also recommended, and other improvements to increase the efficiency of the yard at that place. The restriction on the Memphis work, adopted at the last Congress, it is thought may be advantageously removed.

The exclusive employment of naval officer, as naval storekeepers abroad, is not thought to be wise, and a modification of the law on the subject is recommended. The naval school is spoken of in terms of approbation, and the same appropriation is asked for it as was had last year. A suitable notice is also given to the officers of the observatory, whose valuable operations are beginning to attract the attention they deserve. An addition to the number of assistant surgeons is very much desired, and the department also recommends an increase in the rank and file of the marine corps and in the number of warrant officers.

The report concludes with advising that authority be given to the President to appoint one out of five or six midshipmen at large, irrespective of the place of residence of the person appointed. Provisions might thus be made for cases of peculiar merit which are now excluded.—Nothing is said in the report on the system of promotion.

The Secretary confines himself to a faithful narration of the doings of the Navy, with a few practical suggestions, such as we have mentioned. His report is ably written, is clear and interesting.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This Document has not yet been printed. A brief synopsis, made from the original Report, has been furnished us.—The Secretary gives a full history of the commencement and progress of our Mexican war operations; the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey are narrated; then we have the termination of the armistice; the conquest of Santa Fe and the Crlifornias, and accounts of the various movements of the armies.

Satisfactory, though not official information has been received of the taking of Monclova, but not Chihuahua. Gen. Kearney's detachment was expected to reach the Pacific about November last.—The operations of Colonel Fremont and Commodore Stockton west of the Rocky Mountains, are referred to with commendation. Authentic information but no official report has been received of their operations.

The military force of the United States has been augmented from 7640 men to 30,000 men. The duties of the War Department have been arduous and embarrassing. The Department of Tamaulipas, and the right bank of the Rio Grande for several hundred miles from its mouth, New Leon, Coahulla and Chihuahua have all in effect been wrested from the enemy; and the Mexican authority, civil and military, displaced in New Mexico and the Californias—all in the short space of seven months.

The regular army, under the law of last session, when filled up, would amount to 19,998, officers and men, but does not now exceed 10,300. Our success in the field is attributable probably to the large number of volunteers called out since the passage of the bill increasing the army. It is impossible to tell the number of troops which the exigencies of the war may require. The volunteers called out who have encountered the enemy, have more than justified the expectations formed of this description of troops; but it is no disparagement to them to say that regular forces would be preferred in a war to be prosecuted in a foreign country. Considerations of economy are also decidedly in favor of troops engaged to serve during the war. The Secretary is most solicitious that this subject should receive the attention of Congress, and that a body of troops should be raised to take the place of those volunteers who will claim a discharge at the end of their term of service.

The plan suggested by General Macomb in his report in 1836, is recommended now in reference to regimental field officers. Provision should be made for offences committed by our troops, and by persons connected with the army. An increase of the regular army is recommended. The estimated appropriations for fortifications for next year amount to $495,690. The report then goes on to speak of our national defences; of sappers, miners and topographical engineers and their present organization; of the ordnance bureau being inadequate; deficiency in the medical staff of the army; history of operations in mineral lands the past year; number of pension agencies, 44, exclusive of Navy pensions, and number of pensioners about 20,000.

Sub-Treasury act contemplates the employment of officers therein named as pension agents, and renders it doubtful whether those hitherto employed are not suspended. He recommends that authority be given to continne the present agents at a reasonable compensation.—Three thousand four hundred and thirty-four Indians have been removed West of the Mississippi river since last annual report. New treaties with Indians are referred to, and the solicitude of Government to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes is feelingly expressed.

The Pauper story.

DISTRESSED EMIGRANTS.—Two vessels arrived in this port on Monday, having on board 312 passengers, 34 of whom were dead, and 41 in such a miserable plight as to be sent to the City Hospital, where they now lie wavering between life and death. One of these vessels was the Ligonia, from Bremen, where she sailed on the 1st of September—having been out 110 days; the other was the Pontiac from Liverpool, where she sailed October 20th—having been out 63 days. The Capt. of the Pontiac is G. W. Tucker, who called at the Alms House and mentioned the following particulars:

The number of deaths on board his ship was 19; the entire navigation devolved upon himself and six sailors, his first and second mates having both been taken sick; the former was a raving maniac during the whole passage; he had crossed the ocean a number of times, and had never experienced such a severe and protracted storm before; and his last loaf bread was distributed among the passengers some three days before he made the port, and he says that the sufferings of all on board were melancholly in the extreme. These are facts which ought to command the immediate action of our city authorities with regard to the importation of paupers.—[N. Y. Express.

CONGRESS.

Mr. DAVIS' resolution calling on the President for copies of instructions to Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton, as to the governments they have established in New Mexico and California, has been adopted in the House of Representatives, and a spirited debate is now going on in that body on the Presidents Message generally. We regret that our limits prevent us from giving a sketch of this debate, which is very interesting. The imputation of treason, cast by the President upon those who differed with him as to the policy or necessity of the war, is commented with becoming freedom and independence, and with a severity which causes that functionary and his friends to quail under the rebukes administered, and to regret that the language was ever used. It is shown that the President himself, in admitting Santa Anna through the blockade of the coast of Mexico, has given more "aid and comfort to the enemy" than any body else, or all other persons put together, and if there is treason to be imputed to any one, he it is himself, who has been guilty of it. The Whigs nobly perform their duty to the country, now that we are engaged in the war, by voting supplies to carry it on, and hushing it to a speedy and honorable conclusion. This is the right spirit.

The President sent a message to the House on Tuesday in reply to Mr. Davis' resolntion, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

"These orders and instructions were given to regulate the exercise of the rights of the belligerants engaged in actual war over such portions of the territory of our enemy as by military conquest "might be taken possession of" and be occupied by our armed forces—rights necessarily resulting from a state of war and clearly recognized by the laws of nations. This was all the authority which could be delegated to our military and naval commanders, and its exercise was indispensable to the secure occupation and possession of the territory of the enemy which might be conquered. The regulations authorized were temporary and dependent on the rights acquired by the conquest.

"Among the documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of War, will be found "a form of government," "established and organized" by the military commander who conquered and occupied with his forces the territory of New Mexico. This document was received at the War Department in the latter part of last month, and as will be perceived by the report of the Secretary of War, was not, for the reasons stated by that officer, brought to my notice, until after my annual message of the 7th inst. was communicated to Congress.

"It is declared on its face to be a "temporary government of the said territory," but there are portions of it which purport to "establish and organize" a permanent territorial government of the U. States over the territory and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which under the constitution of the U. S. can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the United States. These *have not been approved and recognized by me.*"

It will be perceived from these passages that KEARNEY and STOCKTON acted in some measure on their own hook.

The following paragraphs we copy from the report of the proceedings of Tuesday by a correspondent of the Baltimore American:

Mr. DAVIS of Ky., made a brilliant speech in rebuke of those who stood forth as the servile defenders of the Executive power. He argued upon the extraordinary spectacle which was presented to the American People in the defences of the President, who had, without consulting Congress, and in a reckless violation of the Constitution, involved the country in a war with a Foreign Power; and yet, for pointing out and condemning an act like this, charges of treason were made.

Mr. Davis rejoined to those who were charging the Whigs with treason by a most pointed retort. What was treason? It was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. And had not the Executive done this in admitting Santa Anna into the city of Vera Cruz? Suppose Commodore Conner, Morris, Perry or any other naval commander had done this, would not they have been arraigned and tried for treason, and most justly? Supposing they had been found in conference and correspondence with Santa Anna, would they not have been dragged before the House, under Court Martial orders! Unquestionably they would. And this was precisely what the Executive had done and he could not escape from the dilemma in which he was involved.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS FAVORABLE TO PEACE.—The *Franco Americani*, published in New York, states that a letter has been received from the City of Mexico, dated November 17, in which it is affirmed that the elections have taken turn decidedly favorable to peace, and that the overtures of the United States will be taken into serious consideration by the Congress.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

When Providence blesses
In basket and store,
And conscience confesses
That you need nothing more;
When Plenty is smiling,
With comforts beguiling,
All labor and strife—
Then think of the needy!
Remember the poor!
For good ever ready,
Drop aid at their door.
Wherever another
In anguish you find,
Speak joy to that brother!
Breathe balm on his mind!
His look of sad pleasure,
The tear and the smile—
Repay in full measure,
And gladden the while!

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

The steamer Alabama arrived at New Orleans, on the 14th inst., with dates from the Brassos to the 11th, and from Monterey to the 1st inst.

The steamer Sea was totally lost in the Brassos on the 6th inst.—all hands saved.

The news is considered interesting as regards the disposition of the forces in Mexico; and particularly so as indicating future movements of the army. The drift of the intelligence points to a crisis of bloody import. We cannot condense, but present the entire news as we received it from the Picayune.

A duel had been fought at the mouth of the Rio Grande, between Capt. Stewart and Col. Thomson, of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. After an exchange of shots the difficulty was amicably settled.

We are informed that 65 or 70 wagons belonging to our army, had been captured between Camargo and Monterey, not a great distance from Seralvo, and that Col. McKee's Kentucky regiment, with a part of the Ohio regiment, had been despatched to re-capture them. We are inclined to think there is some mistake about this, and that the report is one of old Canales stories trumped up for effect at this time.

A correspondent of the Picayune, at Brazos, writes as follows:

It was my good fortune to meet this morning an old friend in a gentleman direct from Monterey, who gave me the data for what follows. My informant left Monterey, on the 27th of November. Gen. Taylor had returned from Saltillo; and expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the city, which was in quiet possession of the troops under Gen. Worth. Saltillo is about 65 miles from Monterey and has an elevation of some 2000 feet above the latter place. The cold, in consequence, is frequently quite intense. Gen. Taylor saw ice while he was there. The most delicate fruits are said to abound in Saltillo. No demonstration against Gen. Worth had been made by the enemy, although only at the distance of 20 miles from him. His scouts had discovered about 3,000 Mexican cavalry, said to have been sent from San Luis Potosi for the purpose of grazing their horses.

Gen. Wool had been ordered by Gen. Taylor to occupy forthwith the town of Parras, a small but beutiful place 75 miles northeast of Saltillo. Gen. Wool would have no opsosition at Parras, as the inhabitants were prepared to receive him peaceably. His troops are repersented to be in the finest health and discipline.

The ultimate plans of Gen. Taylor had not, of course, been fully developed, but sufficient was known to render it quite certain that something like the following outline was to be adhered to. He had received intelligence from the Government of the call for additional troops. He would therefore occupy all the posts, towns, &c., either immediately or remotely, on the line of operations to Tampico Lieut. Col. Riley now occupies Mount Morales with the 2d Regiment of U. S. Infantry. Gen. Taylor would himself take up his line of masch for Victoria, where rumor has it, Santa Anna has 10,000 choice troops. This city is indispensibly necessary to Gen. Taylor, in order that he may secure his lines of communication in an attack upon San Luis Potosi. Santa Anna knows its importance, and will no doubt resist its possession by our troops. But I shall not speculate. Gen. Taylor intended to march as soon as provisions could be hastened up—which would probably be by the 10th December, with the 3d, 4th and 7th Infantry, the Dragoons under Col. Harney, who had arrived at Monterey, Bragg's battery, and two regiments of volunteers, which latter had not been designated. It would seem that Gen. Taylor himself attached some importance to the rumor of Santa Anna's 10,000 troops, as he heads in person the expedition against Victoria. After taking this point, which he most assuredly will do, it is thought he will make no further demonstration until desired reinforcements reach him from Tampico.

Should Gen. Butler's health admit of it he will be left at Monterey in command; otherwise Col. Smith, of the Rifles, will be detained for that purpose. Gen. Butler's wound was not improving; indeed, it is said to be getting worse.

The air of Monterey is considered unfavorable to wounded invalids, and the surgeons have advised, that all such should leave the country if practicable.

The Mexicans, finding that they cannot successfully fight "Uncle Sam's boys," either in the open field or behind entrenched works, have resorted to the insidious means of seducing our men to desert by offers of tempting bounty and high promotion, and it is to be regreted that in too many instances their villainous schemes have succeeded. The Alcalde's son was arrested a few days since and imprisoned, having been detected in carrying on this species of WAR, and remains a prisoner still. When the Alcalde, who has been treated with all kindness and consideration by Gen. Taylor, heard of his son's inprisonment, he remonstrated with the General against his further detention.—The old man "biled over" in a moment, and "let out" on the Alcalde in hot style. He told him, in no measured phraseology, that he was well convinced of his son's guilt and not entirely freefrom suspicions of his worthy self; and that if he did not at once assist in restoring those who had been seduced to desert, he would hang his son and himself too, as high as Human hung! A deserter, who fought against us at Monterey as an officer, had been seen in the city, a tool of Santa Anna. His name is Reiley, and deserted from the 5th infantry before the battles.

It is said, and on good authority, that Santa Anna, fearing the Congress about to assemble at Mexico would not carry out his measures, or fully sustain him, detached and marched to the capital 7000 men under the pretense of putting down another outbreak of the populace, being well aware that Gen. Taylor cannot attack him in his strongholds at San Luis for some two months or more. Santa Anna, it is no news to say, is a most wily foe, and in respect to knowing the position of affairs has the advantage, of Gen. Taylor, and he is determined to resist. It is now conceded by the officers of our army generally, that the Mexicans WILL fight. San Louis Potosi is in a strong state of defence, and daily being strengthened still more, and it may be that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca, and those of Monterey, were but specimens of what may occur before San Louis. Officers believe that a harder fight than any one yet is before them.

San Louis Potosi is one of the richest cities in all Mexico, being directly in the mining districts, and you may depend upon it the Mexicans will make the big stand here. One thing, however, is certain; old "Rough and Ready" is not going to be caught again deficient of any thing—either in men, munitions or besieging cannon. Nor will he be again deceived by "white flags" or treasherous parleys. You may deceive him once, but twice, never! But more of this hereafter. My letter is already too long, and I fear has but little interest to you.

In closing, I will add that Maj. Gen. Patterson had left Camargo with the Alabama and Illinois regiments, and was conveying those troops down to the mouth of the Rio Grande, intending to go to Tampico by water. Having duly reported his intentions to the commanding general, an express was despatched and arrived in time, ordering Gen. Patterson to go to Tampico by land. Gen. P. and staff have arrived at Matamoras.

Brig. Gen. Pillow is at that place, going out of the country on sick leave.

THE WAR.

A few Loco Foco Editors, whose stupidity is the only commodity which outweighs their malice, are constantly charging the Whigs with hostility to the Government in its prosecution of the War with Mexico. Nothing could be more untrue. The Whigs did not wish the Government to go to war, because they did not believe that every preliminary process of adjustment had been tried or exhausted. But after the Rubicon had been passed, and war was upon us, the Whigs who had votes to cast, voted in favor of every measure brought forward by the Government to carry on the war. They not only voted supplies; but pressed resolutions to encourage the enrollment of volunteers, by increasing their pay. The same policy will be continued. No Whig will lay a straw in the ways of a vigorous prosecution of the War. Those who vilify them, and accuse them of treason, could be bought with Mexican gold. —Alb. Jour.

THE PLAINFIELD BANK.—The *Allentown Republican* states that the citizens of that place, among whom are the mechanics and merchants generally, have entered into a general agreement no longer to take the notes of this bank.

A New Office.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "NORTH AMERICAN," gives the following as the outline of a plan which, he avers, is seriously entertained by the Administration:

"It is designed to apply to Congress for the creation of an office of Licutenant General which is to be conferred upon the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. This rank, unknown to our service, but in Europe understood, I believe, to represent Majesty, will devolve upon him the supreme command and the plan of operations.

After the taking of Vera Cruz, which is not doubted, the three divisions of the army, from Tampico, Vera Cruz, and whatever point General Taylor's force may have reached, will be ordered to advance and concentrate on the city of Mexico. There assembled, the Lieutenant-General will assume the civil functions of a Commissioner, authorized to propose terms of peace and to negotiate the basis of a treaty. Such is the skeleton of a plan to bring this war to a close."

☞Late accounts from Washington state that it is positively determined by the administration to ask of Congress the appointment of this officer.

The Wasington Fountain further says, that it is not generally known that Col. Benton's opinion and advice were asked by the Government after the battles of the 9th of May last, and that he is the real author of the operations in New Mexico and the Californias. Nor is it so well known, that his opinion and advice were again asked by the government after the storming of Monterey, and that he is the author of the basis of operations against Vera Cruz, and the Mexican Capital.—But that such are the facts in the premises is no longer doubted even by the most sceptical.—Pa. Intel.

LATER FROM FORT BENT.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 7.

A letter from Fort Bent, written on the 30th of October, communicates some information which is of interest at the present time. The proper officer was busily engaged in forwarding to Santa Fe, on an averrge, about thirty wagon loads of provisions per week.

"It will be hardly possible," says the letter, "to get all the stores into Santa Fe this Winter, from the very bad condition of the trains which arrive here. About 140 tons of provisions are stored in this fort, all of which have to cross the mountains this Winter if possible.

"There are now on the road between this and Fort Leavenworth some dozen trains of wagons part of which cannot get here this Winter, though enough can be got to Santa Fe to last the army until next spring. Uncle Sam's braves have tremendous appetites in this country, and a wagon load of provisions do not go far with them."

The writer says that the Indians are getting troublesome between Fort Bent and the States. "The Pawnees attacked a provision train, a few days ago, near the crossing of the Arkansas, and killed one man. The Arapahoes killed two last week, on the road between this and Santa Fe. After our troops get through with the troops on the other side of the mountains, they will have to commence on this side, and after thrashing some half dozen nations in all, there will be no more trouble with them."

Messrs. St. Vrain and Folger arrived at the Fort on the 29th of October.

The P. M. General has issued a circular to his deputies, directing them to remove the wrappers from all transient newspapers, printed circulars, price currents, pamphlets, and magazines, received at their offices, and if found to contain any manuscript or memorandum, either written or stamped, or any marks or signs, except the name and address of the person to whom it is directed, then they shall be charged letter postage, by weight; which, if the person receiving shall refuse to pay, they shall be sent to the office whence they came, and the offender prosecuted for the penalty of $5. The name of the sender, written or stamped on the wrapper, shall subject him to the same penalty.

FIRE AT SEA.—The packet ship T. P. Cope was struck by lightning, at sea, on the 29th ult. Some hemp and tallow below was set fire to, and also the rigging. The fire soon communicated to the cargo—the hatches were closed—and the fire kept smouldering until the 6th inst., when the passengers and crew (82 in number) were relieved by the packet ship Emigrant. Soon after, the flames burst from the ship in every direction. For nine days the crew of the Cope labored incessantly, expecting every moment to be driven into the sea. Their escape was almost miraculous. The Cope was a splendid Philadelphia Packet Ship, owned by the enterprising Merchant whose name she bore.

An Army of Twenty-Five Thousand Men at San Luis Potosi.

The New Orleans papers of the 18th, contain extracts from the Havana papers of the news from Mexico, received by the steamer Clyde, at that port. We copy from the N. O. Mercury, as follows—

Frauds and peculations in the administration of the finances are hinted at by the papers and several persons, particularly Heroy Tamariz, are accused of being guilty of them. Almonte, immediately on taking charge of the finances, issued an order to stop all payments from the Treasury, but the order was scarcely issued before it was countermanded, owing doubtless to seeing its effects upon the public credit. Santa Anna is said to be much dissatisfied with the management of the finances.

Senor Adame has been elected Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi, which seems to afford much satisfaction. Salas issued a decree on the 21st, declaring all goods entered through towns in the possession of the American army contraband, admitting the entry of goods at no custom house nearer to the American lines than 25 miles, and if not entered within a month, declaring them to be forfeited.

There are accounts from the Pacific to the 11th, but no further than the arrival of the sloop of war Cyane, off the port of Guyamas, and her blockading it, and the statement of a letter writer that the blockade of Mazatlan was conducted in so loose a manner that vessels entered and departed with impunity, we find nothing new.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

On the 21st Nov., a brig and merchant packet, part of the prizes captured at Tobasco, were wrecked near Alvarado, and of nine Americans on board, 5 were drowned and 4 saved.

The most exaggerated accounts are published in the city of Mexico, as to the situation of Gen. Taylor's army. One letter says a whole brigade of 1000 men with their arms, &c. had gone over to the Mexicans, and that from desertion and the ravages of the typhus fever, Gen. Taylor had retreated from Saltillo to Monterey, and had asked a cessation of hostilities from Santa Anna!!!

The following letter appears in the Monitor of 28th November:—

San Luis De Potosi, 15th Nov.

The invaders are very near on us—yesterday they entered Saltillo and must now also be in Tampico, because the correspondence which should to-day have gone to those points, has been cut off by order of Gen. Santa Anna. Who knows what will be our fate? However, we have about 25,000 men, with 52 twenty four pounders, and a full supply of ammunition of all kinds, which is almost incredible, but having seen it myself, leaves no doubt on my mind. There are 200 blacksmiths and carpenters working for the army, and besides the men there are 1000 country women working on the fortifications, which is very satisfactory, as it shows the enthusiasm and good will which animates the people.

In one store there has been sold 16,000 daggers, bought by the country people, both men and women—in every direction we see them making lances, sharpening swords and fixing fire-arms and other warlike arrangements, and we are all getting accustomed to the din of arms.

From the New Orleans Evening Mercury of December 18.

From Texas.

By the arrival this morning of the steamer *Galveston* Capt. Haveland, we have Galveston papers to the 16th inst. and corresponding dates from the interior.

The organization of a territorial government at Santa Fe by Gen. Kearney, the papers find cause for loud complaint in. They claim Santa Fe was within the acknowledged limits of the Republic of Texas at the time of annexation, and that therefore it now constitutes a portion of the State of Texas, in which neither the United States nor her agents have any right to erect any form of government but such as may originate with the people of Texas and be established in accordance with the terms of annexation, and in the manner prescribed by the Federal Constitution. The papers seam to be highly incensed at Gen. Kearney's procedure in this respect. We quote from the Austin Democrat, as a sample:

"Should the Central Government persist in the high-handed, tyranical course it has commenced, the ground work, the main prop, upon which the rectitude and justice of the war with Mexico can be defended, will be swept away. The Government wil be estopped from pleading them, but Texas will not. This State contends, and will ever contend, that the territory included within the boundaries as laid down and defined in the law of 1836, rightfully belong to her, and to her *alone*, and any attempt to establish a territorial or other government within those limits, is an infringement of her rights as a sovereign State."

The House of W. B. Nichols, on the south side of Galveston, was much injured by fire on the 11th.

In the county of Eastrop there were, this season, in cultivation, 3996 acres, in corn, 1049 in cotton, 240 acres in oats, and 92 in potatoes. There are at present 47,000 bushels of corn for sale in that county.

The meeting which was held in Galveston to facilitate the communications with the country, resulted in a committee of thirteen being appointed, to cause to be made surveys of roads on two different routes, one leading from Virginia Point to or towards the Brazos, and the other from Beuvar Point, in such a direction as to serve most effectually in opening communication with the country between the Trinity and Sabine rivers, and with Eastern Texas generally.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—6 P. M.

The steamship McKim arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, from the Brazos, bringing dates to the 16th inst., and embracing news from Monterey two days later than before received.

Among the passengers were twelve officers, and sixty-one sick and discharged volunteers.

The steamship Virginia left Brazos on the 15th for Tampico, with Lieut. Col. Park, and six companies of the Alabama regiment of volunteers. The steamboat Cincinnati, and the U. S. propeller James Page, left on the 16th, with Gen. Shields and staff, and Capt. Shelby's company of Alabama volunteers, all bound to Tampico.

The U. S. steamboat Gopher was wrecked on the 13th, outside of Tampico bar.

The pilot boat Ariel was also lost, and several vessels were blown out to sea.—Two regiments of Indiana volunteers and Capt. Taylor's Battery, had left Monterey for Saltillo, to join Gen. Worth.

Gen. Twiggs' Division was on its march for Victoria.

Brigadier Gen. Hamer had died at Monterey of inflammation of the bowels, after but two days illness.

Gen. Butler still continued in command of Monterey.

Col. Taylor had arrived at Matamoras with despatches for Gen. Patterson.

Major Arthur came passenger in the McKim. He brings despatches from General Taylor. On the 8th, 9th and 10th, General Taylor was to move in columns for Victoria, with about 1500 men. No further demonstrations would be made towards San Luis Potosi until orders from Government were received. Gen. Taylor had imprisoned the Alcalde of Monterey, his son, and several others, for furnishing money and horses to deserters from the American army.

Gen. Wool was at Parras, one hundred miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men, and Colonel Riley was at Monte Morales, with a similar force.—General Pillow was to move for Victoria on the 14th. Santa Anna had sent a detachment of 1000 men to destroy all the water tanks between Saltillo and Potosi.

FROM HAVANA & MEXICO.

Late Havana dates had been received at New Orleans.

The steamer Vera Cruz had arrived at Havana on the 6th inst. from Mexico.

Santa Anna is said to have threatened to retreat to Queretaro, if the two millions asked for were not sent, and great exertions were making to meet his demands. It was reported that he would fall back whether the money was forthcoming or not, in order to be nearer the capital on the opening of the new Congress. A proposition had been made to the British merchants for a loan of twenty millions, to be secured by a reduction of the duties on articles now prohibited.

The monied and landed interests were much affected by the duration of the war, and those interested were heartily tired of it.

Gen. Woll, for many years in the service of Mexico, had effected a landing at Laguna, and proceeded towards the capital.

Late from Havana.

By the arrival of the packet ship Christopher Colon, at New York, on Thursday last, we have advices from that place of the 16th inst. The annexed letter of our correspondent gives nearly all the news.—Balt. Sun.

HAVANNA, (Cuba,) Dec. 14th, 1846.

Messrs Editors.—As an opportunity offers I avail myself of it to inform your many readers of some of the 'doings' in the city and its vicinity. Immediately after the great tornado of the 11th October, judging from the vast destruction here, it was generally supposed that the crops had been destroyed, but I am happy to learn upon inquiry that such was not the case. The sugar crop, which was thought to be totally lost, will in fact be more than an average one; the cane having fully matured, suffered no injury by being prostrated.

On the 9th, 10th and 11th proximo the Queen's marriage will be celebrated here with great pomp—extensive and costly preparations are now being made for that purpose—half a million will be spent in gewgaws and brocade on the occasion, and the people will be allowed the high privilege of footing the bill. Here, as under all governments controlled by manarchists, the two extremes are to be seen in all their hideous deformity—monarchial splendor and the most abject poverty. Shameful it is that this state of affairs should be permitted to exist in one of the best countries, and infinitely the most salubrious climate under the canopy of heaven.

The powerful Italian Opera Company lately brought out here, has created a great excitement among the critic and amateur musicians.

The Leviathan 'Tacon' is mightily crowded with an audiance of wealth und beauty, such as Havana alone, on this side of the Atlantic, can present. They are reaping a rich harvest—for the several successive nights their receipts were eleven thousand dollars. I regret they are not to visit the States, being apprehensive it would not pay. They number over one hundred.

Leopold de Meyer is here, and will shortly commence a series of concerts.

Gen. Paredes is still here, and like Santa Anna, keeps his 'pit of cocks.'—Doubtless he prefers fighting cocks to fighting Americans.

Gen. Vega and suite have sailed for Vera Cruz; he seems to be quite a favorite with the Cubans.

The Mexican Commissioner, Com. Araujon, lately arrived and cut quite a swath. He represents that he has sold twelve letters of marque, but unfortunately for him no one is so credulous as to swallow it.

The U. S. Sloop of war Albany, Capt. Breese, arrived a few days since from New York, making quite a short run.—She is a great favorite with her officers who says she can outrun any vessel in our navy. She sails next for Pensacola, but will remain in this port for several days yet. A rumor is in circulation that she is looking out for privateers, and will cruise about the Gulf to be ready for any emergency that may arise. The loss of the Boston caused much regret among the American residents.

The reported desertion of a thousand of Gen. Taylor's men is not at all credited here—it is believed to be a ruse of Santa Anna to obtain the means to continue the war, and keep up appearances.

Mems. of Monterey.

It was our pleasure yesterday, to hold a conversation With Dr. Wilson, of Col. Wood's Texan Rangers. He arrived here on the steamship Alabama, on Monday evening, and is one of the last persons from Montery—having left there on the 25th ult. Sickness was abating in the camp, and the wounded, generally speaking, were rapidly recovering. Gen. Butler was among those whose convalescence was most slow. Gen Worth, with about 1200 men, was at Saltillo, were he found very comfortable quarters.

The number of men fit for active duty at Monterey at the present time is about 3000. Of these, one regiment is quartered in the city—the remainder are encamped at the Walnut Springs.

From the representations which Dr. Wilson makes to us, Gen. Taylor cannot advance with his forces from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi. The Mexicans, in their retreat, performed the march at a great sacrifice of life; the Americans cannot accomplish it—first, became the enemy would let the water out of the tanks, and thus deprive them of this necessary element of existence; next, because they could find no provisions on the way—a distance of 250 miles—and, because it would amount to an almost absolute impossibility to convey the necessary forage and provisions over the mountains in the line indicated. There would seem to be no probability, then, that a junction can be formed with the two wings of our army at San Luis Potosi—the one marching from Tampico, the other from Monterey and Saltillo—which, report has been saying, is to be the movement.

A report circulated along the Rio Grande, that Santa Anna had challenged Gen. Taylor, to meet him with 30,000 men, in pitched battle, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo. "Rough and Ready" replied, that so soon as he could have 10,000 efficient men under his command, he would meet him anywhere, whatever might be the steagth of his forces.

A few day before Dr. Wilson left Monterey, an express arrived there from Gen. Wool, at Monclova. It is not his present purpose to join Gen. Taylor. In this decision he is guided by the instructions or advice of the latter. Col. Harney and his dragoons are at Chihuahua, into which they marched without firing a gun. Indeed, they were cordially welcomed and got from the authorities a decent "blow out" into the bargain.

The regular army at Monterey conduct themselves with great order and regularity: not so, always, with the volunteers. They and the Mexicans too often get into difficulties, and homicides follow. On the day before Dr. Wilson left the camp, the body of a member of the Louisville Legion was found in a position which showed that he had been violently murdered. His comrades buried him, and the next day, the Dr. heard when he reached Camargo, they sallied out and killed seven Mexicans. He further heard, that for this, Gen. Taylor had ordered them back from the camp, with a strong reprimand, either to Lanares or Camargo. The 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers, which had marched from Camargo to Matamoras, on their way to Tampico, were ordered back, probably to take the place of the Kentucky Legion, or possibly to repel some threatened attack on Camargo.—Whatever the motive, they were, at least, ordered to countermach from Matamoras. The report at Monterey is, that Gen. Ampudia had been tried by a military court at San Luis Potosi, for his conduct at Monterey, and ordered to be shot.—N. O. Delta.

MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.

We learn, says the New York Courier, through the correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle from Constantinople, that another terrible massacre has occurred among the Nestorians. In his letter bearing date Nov. 7, he says that the fact of such an event having occurred was known at Constantinople, but great pains were taken to conceal the particulars. In his letter of the 9th, he gives further details. About a month before, Beder Khan Bey, knowing that the efforts of the Turkish Government to thwart his designs must prove futile, collected various detachments of troops under the command of the Beys of Haikarai and Bevari, and himself taking command of a large body of Kurds, marched into the country of the Nestorians.—Knowing that he would meet with no resistance, he divided his force into small bands, and sent them in various directions to fall on the defenceless Nestorian villages.

Thirty-six of these villages at the least, have been thus made the scenes of the most harrowing wholesale murders. To speak of their having been sacked, plundered and burnt to the ground, would be to draw attention to an incident of small importance in the face of the greater horrors which these bloody barbarians committed. Men, women and children crying for mercy; the women and children, in the agonies of terror, were put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent. Happy were those who were shot, or who fell by the sword, who had not their bowels ripped out of them while living, or who were not impaled amidst the shouts and laughter of the murderers.

THREE THOUSAND OF THE NESTORIANS HAVE PERISHED IN THIS MASSACRE, ON THE LOWEST CALCULATION. The most extensive slaughter took place at a large village, or township, called Bias, where Beder Khan Bey was himself present.

Whilst these things were happening, a council, over which the Nestorian Patriarch, who has escaped from Moussoul, presided, was held at a town called, if I recollect aright, Artchy, one of the principal Nestorian settlements. Here it was determined that, as resistance was vain, the whole people of the Nestorians should emigrate, without an hour's delay, into Persia, where a numerous body of their countrymen are settled on the banks of the lake of Oroomiah. The execution of this design was, however, difficult, perilous and disastrous. The fugitives were obliged to leave behind them all their property; most of them crossed the mountains in straggling, frightened, wretched bands. But one corps of emigrants, stronger than the others, commanded by the patriarch, was attacked on their passage by the soldiers of Beder Khan Bey. After an obstinate conflict, in which many fell on both sides, the Nestorians gained the victory.

A National Government Massacred.

A horrible massacre occurred in the city of Katmandoo, the capital of the kingdom of Nepaul, in Northern India, last September The Queen had a favorite, one General Gaggun Singh, whom the King caused to be murdered on the 14th September, at 10 o'clock at night. Her majesty was so enraged at the loss of her paramour, that she at once instigated the massacre of the prime minister, the members of the Cabinet, the nobility, the Council of State, generals and chief men, to the number of two hundred.—The King alone escaped, but his whereabouts was not known. A single nobleman only was saved, and the Queen appointed him commander-in-chief. The Queen is the King's second wife. The male children by the first wife, who would have preceded her children in the government, were among those slain or confined in dungeons. Nepaul is a powerful kingdom, having about three millions of inhabitants. The national religion is Buddhism. Most of the people are Tartars, as may readily be inferred from the conduct of the Queen.

The New York Regiment.

The regiment called into service from the State of New York is not yet full.—The Courier says:—"Various causes may be assigned for this, but a prominent one undoubtedly is the insufficiency of the law, which leaves the men unprovided for until actually mustered into service. This is a great error, and should be remedied by Congress immediately. In the mean time, however, the officers of the regiment are suffering greatly; and we learn from good authority that they are now in advance $1,500 beyond the appropriation by the Common Council, for subsisting their men before being mustered into service! Surely this should not be. Under the existing law no regiment can be raised, the men of which will not, on an average, require to be subsisted four or five days before mustering; and although the rations only cost the Government about seven cents, no man can be boarded and lodged temporarily in this city for ten times that amount per day. It follows that at least $5,000 must be advanced by somebody."

Mexican Runners.

The New York Sun says that the Mexicans have organized a division of troops called "Runners," to harrass the Americans in marching, cut off straggling parties. They already number ten thousand men, armed with lances and matchlocks—old muskets which the scarcity of arms compels them to use. These forces are commanded by experienced officers in Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi, we note the names of Valencia, Vasquez and Lombardini, commanding divisions of infantry; and Cortaza, of Cavalry.—Generals Pachero, Perez and Megiaz commanded brigades of infantry.

Flat Boat Sunk.

We clip the following from the Maysville, Eagle, of Tuesday last:

"The steamer Clipper ran into a flat-boat from Zanesville, laden with 1490 barrels of Flour, on Wednesday night, just opposite this city. The night was very dark with snow blowing from the east, and no damage was apprehended until too late to prevent the strike. The flat-boat had no lights out, and in the excessive darkness had at a little distance the appearance of drift. The flour was insured.

As the the Flat Boat had no signal out the owners will have to bear the loss.

☞The Savannah Georgian of the 23d Nov. says: "Two fine shad, caught in Savannah river, were served up on Tuesday, the 22d instant, by our worthy host of the City Hotel, to his boarders. They were purchased on the 21st, at $3 50 each. Last year the first Shad were served up at the same house on the 20th of December.

Negro Suffrage.—The Constitutional Convention, Wisconsin, have passed negro suffrage resolutions by a vote of 53 to 46.

Hackathorn, who killed Sullivan on the Steamer Hudson, is now confined in the Pittsburg jail.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Shirer, Sr., late of Sallisbury, Elklick tp., dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on the 20th of January next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN SHIRER,
of Elklick tp.
PETER SHIRER,
of Allegany co., Md.

Dec. 8, 1846-6t*

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Hartzell, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Friday the 15th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Turkeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa., on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his Children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. Sheriff.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove from Somerset, offers for sale the House and Lot, occupied by him situate on the north west corner of the Diamond in the Borough of Somerset. The House is large—the front building being 66 by 35 feet, and the back building 40 by 20, both two stories high, built with brick and well finished, with a fine cellar under the whole—there is a good

FRAME BARN,

Carriage House and Wood shed—also a good Brick Smoke and Wash House, with a good well of water and cistern on the premises, also a fine Garden with a variety of choice fruit trees & shrubbery—this property is admirably adapted for a comfortable residence, as well as for any kind of public business, and is unsurpassed by any property in the place.

—ALSO—

A meadow lot containing 12½ acres, together with a 20 acre clover lot adjoining; and several other out lots all adjoining the borough.

—ALSO—

Two tracts of unimproved land, containing 400 acres each, situate in Somerset township.

The terms will be liberal.

☞If the above property is not disposed of, it will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

J. L. SNYDER.

Dec. 8, 1846.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more earnestly requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and discharge them or at least, close them by note before the *first day of Febuary next*—being desirous to remove—and having already given several calls, which have been in a great measure unheeded, he trusts that those persons who fail to attend to this *last notice*, will not complain should they receive a "*different kind of call*," after the expiration of the above time, as the accounts must and shall be closed. J. L. SNYDER.

Dec. 8, 1846.

Many of my *GOODS* on hand, will be sold at *Cost for Cash*, some even below that—or I would sell out the *entire stock* on very accomodating terms—and the HOUSE and LOT can be had with the Store if desired. J. L. S.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 00
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	0 75 a 1 00
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 50 a 3 62
Wheat	0 60 a 0 00
Rye	32 a 34
Corn	33 a 35
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	33 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	45 a 50
Peaches,	1 20 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	$ 25 a 3 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 37
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 00
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1½
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Man's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	½
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York.

New York city par	| Other banks 1

Maryland.

Baltimore par	— Other banks 1

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, on the 27th of October last, a one year old BLACK HEIFFER, with some WHITE spots about the head and a hole in the right ear.

The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay charges, otherwise said heiffer will be sold as the law directs. WM. RINGLER.

Dec. 15, '46.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

☞The Whigs of Greene county have appointed Col. Wells as Representative Delegate, and Wm. Bailey, of Fayette, as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention. They are instructed for Mr. Stewart; but since that gentleman has declined, it is understood they will go for Cooper.

☞The Harrisburgh and Reading volunteers passed through Stoystown last week, on their way to Pittsburgh, the place of rendezvous for the new regiment. Those from Westmoreland left Greensburgh on Wednesday morning.

☞Maj. William Larimer, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for Colonel of the new Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. The Major is a whole-souled clever fellow and would make an excellent officer.

☞Our latest intelligence from Washington city is derived through the Pittsburgh Gazette, the editors of which received it by Telegraph on Thursday and sent it to us in their paper of Friday.

☞Charles A. Kimmel, formerly of this place, and now in the U. S. service, writes to his friends here that he is a few miles from Monterey and enjoys good health.

☞John Quincy Adams has been advised by his physicians not to attempt to go to Washington this Winter, as the state of his health is still precarious.

☞The Legislature of Maryland met at Annapolis, on yesterday a week.—Hon. John P. Kennedy was elected Speaker of the House.

☞W. W. Irwin, the present Charge de Affairs at Copenhagen, will shortly be superceded, it is said, by Mr. Flennikin of Fayette county.

☞The latest accounts state that Gen. Taylor, with 1500 men, intended to march for Victoria, about the 8th of last month.

☞Capt. Bankhead is in Baltimore, endeavoring to recruit volunteers for Mexico to fill up the Virginia Regiment.

☞Senator Barrow, of Louisana, died at Baltimore, on Tuesday last, having been ill but a few days.

☞Judge Douglass has been elected to the U. S. Senate from the State of Illinois.

☞The Magnetic Telegraph is now in operation from the eastern cities to Pittsburgh.

Two Whigs have been elected in the 2nd and 4th Congressional districts in Massachusetts.

☞The weather for some days past has been mild and pleasant.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

The Charleston Courier of Monday last says:—"The Fairfield, Lancaster and Abbeville Companies arrived at the Camp ground on Saturday last. There are now in camp upwards of 900 men. The above companies will be mustered into service this morning at 10 o'clock. We understand that the Regiment will leave on Wednesday, for Hamburg; and from thence they will leave for the scene of action."

DEPARTURE OF THE 1st REGIMENT.

Yesterday was a day of exciting interest to Pittsburgh. It was signalised by the departure of about 200 of our own immediate citizens, and in all about one thousand Pennsylvanians, on a very distant and dangerous service, their return from which must be deemed a matter of hazard. The ample levee was crowded throughout the day. The St. Anthony left in the morning with Capt. Binder and Capt. Dana's companies and at 10 o'clock the Alliquippa drew in her plank and backed out into the stream, amidst the shouts of ten thousand persons who thronged the levee and the boats at the shore. She carried the Pittsburgh Independent Blues, Captain Hay and the Philadelphia company of Capt. Moorhead. Scenes of this kind are fruitful of excitement, and that of yesterday had its full share. Mothers parting with their children—wives with their husbands—sisters with their loved and cherished brothers. We could not envy the man who could witness this unmoved—one more word—another and a last embrace, was even fought for and conquered of the guards, betraying a desperate agony of feeling that defied rule and order. Men are either less acute in their feelings or have more power to command them, but women seek relief in audible sobs and tears. Standing on the levee our warmest sympathies were called into action by exhibitions of this kind, many having remained to gaze on the boat until it rounded the point of land at Manchester, creating a void between them and all they held dear on earth.

At three o'clock a crowd, if possible more dense, covered the same ground, to witness the departure of the Duquesne Greys, Capt. Herron, in the New England; on this boat also embarked Col. Wynkoop, Lieut. Col. Black and Maj. Bowman, and another scene of the same life exciting emotion was repeated.—Gallant fellows! they left here with the prayers of a whole people to God for protection, and for their early and safe, but honorable return.

The New England, we learn, rounded to at Manchester, where she remained until this morning, when she again put out at an early hour.—*Pittsb. American* Dec. 30.

The Pay of the Soldiers.

The following table shows the compensation allowed to officers and men from a Colonel down.

	Per month.	No. of Rations per day	Forage for No. horses.	No. of servants.
Colonel	$75	6	4	2
Lieut. Colonel	60	5	3	2
Major	50	4	3	2
Adjutant, (pay of a Lieut. and $10 in addition.)		2		
Captain	40	4		1
First Liet.	30	4		1
Second Lieut.	25	4		1
Sergeant Major	17	1		
Q. M. Sergeant	17	1		
Prin. Musicians	17	1		
First Sergeant	16	1		
Sergeants	13	1		
Corporals	9	1		
Musicians	8	1		
Privates,	7	1		

Volunteers will require the following dress:

1 Dress Cap,
1 Foraga Cap (glazed silk,)
1 Uniform Coat,
1 Woolen Jacket,
2 Pr. Woollen Overalls.
1 Cotton Jacket.
3 Pr. Cotton Overalls.
2 Flannel Shirts,
2 Pair Drawers,
4 Pairs Bootees,
4 Pairs Socks,
1 Leather or Silk stock,
1 Fatigue Frock, (linen.)
1 Blanket.

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the first of Despatches received by the "Lightning Line" from the East. The marvellous facillity with which news is conveyed on this great invention of the age, was a source of admiration to numbers of our citizens who crowded the Telegraph Office during the afternoon and evening. We shall spare neither pains nor expense to put our readers in possession of the latest intelligence by it. The News is now emphatically received by Lightning and printed by Steam."—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

The Chairman of the State Temperance Central Committee announces that the annual Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th Wednesday of January next, the 27th, and requests that the associations will send full delegations. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will also hold a meeting at the same time and place.

GEN. SCOTT.

This distinguished officer, accompanied by Major Smith, Captain Monroe, and Lieuts. Scott and Williams, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th ult. in the ship Union, from New York. They were all in fine health and spirits, and would leave in a few days for the seat of war.

A powder house in Providence containing sixty kegs of powder, was fired by an incendiary on Wednesday, when the whole exploded, but occasioned no damage except a slight injury to a neighboring house.

☞Gen. La Vega, on his arrival at Havana, received the melancholy news of the death of his mother. He has been directed by his Government to repair to San Luis Potosi, as soon as possible after his arrival at Vera Cruz.

Resolutions were introduced into both branches of the North Carolina Legislature, on Monday last, appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of equipping and paying the expenses to Wilmington of the regiment of Volunteers called into the service of the United States.—Biekn. Rep.

29TH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

DEBATE ON THE WAR.

We take the following from the correspondent of the Baltimore American of a Tuesday, giving the proceedings in the House of Representatives, on Monday last. The House was sitting in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SAWYER of Ohio, addressed the Committee in an ultra speech, beginning with a defence of the war and the charge that the Whigs, as a party, were opposed to its prosecution; and then launching out in charging the Whigs with being "Federalists," and like the "Federalists" of 1812, standing out in opposition to the War and the Country. Then, too, they used the precise language of the Tories of 1776, and must have borrowed it from them.

The worst sentiments of old tories and federalists were referred to, to show this odious likeness, and in this style Mr. S. went on for his hour.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio, had some little sparring with Mr. Sawyer in behalf of Mr. Root, who, though absent, was assailed.

Mr. E. D. BAKER of Illinois, the Colonel of the Ill. Volunteers, next addressed the Committee, thanking the House at the first for the floor and the Chairman of the Committee for awarding it to him. He did not design to take any part in the controversy which had been going on between members of different political parties.

Coming then to the important subject, he said that the Army in Mexico needed more men and more money, and they needed both now, immediately—at once. The army was deficient in the necessary numerical force. The country they had captured covered an immense tract, and it would require large forces of men to garrison Monterey, Saltillo, Camargo, Matamoras, and other points of country which had been secured.

According to Mr. Baker, there were but 11,000 men belonging to our forces in Mexico—available men, after the places taken had been garrisoned. Mexico was better prepared to make a war now than she was when the war commenced. The Mexicans did not yet believe that we could conquer their country, and during the existence of the war they had become more nationalized than they had been, and many of the Mexicans had made heroic sacrifices to save themselves and their country.

We had really done little or nothing to conquer peace. The President had recently called out nine or ten new regiments, but they were very far from being upon the ground. At most they were but about 7000 men. Mexico had 25,000 men, and most of them her bravest people.

Six months ago we sent into the field 26 regiments. They went into the service with high hopes and eager expectations, but alas, how many of them slept upon the banks of the Rio Grande.—About 2000 men, of the best blood of the nation, who had never seen the enemy, found a grave upon the Rio Grande. The country had proved most sickly, and the army had suffered most severely.

Even the young men of the service had been among the greatest sufferers.—In some regiments one-seventh and one-eighth had died from the exposure to the climate, the want of water, and the change of food! What those men had done they had done for fame, glory, love of country. It was cold blooded cruelty to desire that these men should be called to endure another campaign, when by a prompt and energetic war we could produce a peace before another campaign.

He spoke not now as a volunteer officer, but as a Representative of the People. We were to have peace some time. Let it come as soon as we could secure it. It must come at some time. If it was not meant to prosecute the war further, it was better to withdraw the troops now. But he supposed there was to be no retreat, and God forbid that there should be any. He stood not here to ask how money could be procured or how more men could be provided.

He was sure, however, that we had both the means and the energy to prosecute the war. The sentiment of the American people and the sentiment of the Army was for a short, sudden war. The soldiers panted for battle, and they needed only succor and encouragement from home to give efficiency to their arms.—He was sure that more volunteers could be procured, and he knew that more were ready to join the army from his own State.

Mr. Baker continued: What was to be done ought to be done at once. If the volunteers were to be paid more than $7 a month, they ought to receive it now, and it was better to pay them in money than in lands. He had seen volunteers, poor, emaciated and suffering severely for the comforts of life.

He had known ten cents a pound to be paid for bread, twenty cents for poor sugar, and fifty cents a pound for cheese.—It was a long time, too, before the Volunteers had received their pay,—six months before the Illinois Volunteers received theirs. He cared not whether this war cost $20,000,000 or $100,000,000. Let the members of this House then be implored to do something and to act promptly.

He did not address his remarks to one party more than another. He knew the Whigs too well to address them upon a question of patriotism. Theirs had been tried and proved. But whether Whigs or Democrats, Bank men or no Bank men, Distribution men or antidistribution men, Sub Treasury men or anti-Sub-Treasury men, 49 men or 54—(here there was a pause and loud laughter.)—

Mr. Baker continued,

"Oh breathe not its name
Let it sleep in its shame."

(Renewed laughter.")

Returning to the party aspect of the question, Mr. Baker went on to show that the Whigs had fought as gallantly and with as great a numerical force as the Democrats. There were three Whig Senators who had sent their sons to the fight, and if there was any political contest in the Army it was as to who should serve the Country best.

Mr. Baker said that at the proper time he should ask leave of himself or by others to offer a resolution to supply the volunteers with clothing and deduct the amount from their pay. Such a Resolution had been drawn up at his request and it was read by Mr. Baker, who further said, that he believed that peace would be made, could easily be made, and within four months from this time, if the country desired it, and within the City of Mexico itself.

The committee now rose and reported.

CLOTHING OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. BAKER now offered a joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of war to deliver clothing to the officers of the Army. It was passed by acclamation through all the stages of action, and provides that the volunteers receive clothing instead of pay, as do the soldiers of the regular Army.

MARRIED:

On the 31. Dec. by John Hamer, Esq., Frederick Weimer, Esq., of this Borough, to Miss Margaret Buchanan, of Shade township.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Milford township, in June, last, a brindle STEER, with a slit in the right ear two years old last spring.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

HENRY BOUCHER.

jan. 5, 1847.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 2d Monday of February next, (8th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

☞ The virtues of this efficacious and cheap medicine for the cure of Concumption and other diseases cannot be too well known. Very many lives have been saved by it.—*N. Y. Morning Atlas.*

Jayne's Expectorant for Coughs, Colds, &c.—So many people are afflicted with these common every day disorders, that we deem it our duty to point our readers to a simple remedy, which we have tried and found efficacious. Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable phial of syrup which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a Cough and loosening, and breaking up a cold. It is a very agreeable medicine. This recommendation is not a bought puff, but entirely voluntary. And we feel that we can hardly do a greater favor to our readers in these days of cheating, than to recommend them as well tried, efficient remedies, especially those we have used ourselves.

Daniel Henshaw,
Editor of the "Lynn Record," Mass.

Cancer, Goitre and Scrofula Cured.—Pretty ample experience has proved that Jayne's Life Preservative is a Remedy for Cancer, King's Evil, Crochocele or Goitre and Diseases of the Skin—which will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a radical cure. It is also one of the most pleasant and safe articles ever offered for the relief of the afflicted.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

JURY LIST
For February Term, 1847.

2ND MONDAY, 8TH DAY.

GRAND JURORS

Somerset br.	Henry Stewart
	Henry Chorpenning
Somerset tp.	Benjamin Masters
	Henry J Heiple
	David Lavan
	Jacob Mowry
	Solomen Bare
Stoystown	Jacob Risheberger
Milford	Henry Walter, Sr.
	Hiram Will
Conemaugh	Peter Miller
Turkeyfoot	Eli Tarmehill
Quemahoning	Josiah Swenk
	Daniel Berkey
	Adam Friedline
Jenner	John J Miller
Addison	Joseph Lichty
	John P H Walker
	Joseph Welch
Southampton	John Stortz
Berlin	Ananias Heilly
B. Valley	Francis Countryman
Allegheny	Henry Paorbaugh, jr.
Elklick	Jacob Kein

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Milford	Joseph Boling
	Michael Shoaff
	George Humbert
	Jonas Tedrow
	Henry Boucher
Conemaugh	Samuel Border
	Isaac Kaufman
	Peter Levy
Quemahoning	Michael Zimmerman
	Daniel Specht
Stonycreek	Tobias Miller
	Abraham Musser
Shade	John Lambert
	Levi Berkepile
	Benjamin Clark
Somerset tp.	Henry Musser
	Samuel H. Hunter
	Hiram Beam
	Jacob Baker
Somerset br.	James Armstrong
	Daniel Kontz
Jenner	Barnet Picking
	Mathew Black
	Obara Kiernan
B. Valley	George Kimmel
	Tobias Lehman
	John Landis
Greenville	Samuel Haller
	Jacob Warner
	John C Beal
Stoystown	Henry Little
Turkeyfoot	John Brooks
	George Pringey
	Frederick Blubach
Southampton	Daniel Surtz
Allegheny	George Switzer
Addison	Thomas Endsley jr.
	John Hanna.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,
GROCERIES, &C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
CONFECTIONARIES of all kinds
The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.

December 29, 1846.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASONS,

among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL M'GUIRE.

M'KAIG & M'GUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
At the Railroad Depot,
CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Stewart, Hon. H. W. Beeson, Hon. J S. Black, Col. I. Ankeny, Jonas Keim, Esq. — Fayette co. / Somerset Pa
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig. Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Tuesday the 14th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Joseph Mason of, in, and to a certain

PLANTATION

or tract of land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 395 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and about 20 acres in meadow; adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, jr. and others; on which are erected a *log* dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Hunter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset Dec. 8, 1846.

LEGISLATIVE TELEGRAPH.

During the ensuing session of the Legislature, the Pennsylvania Telegraph will be published twice a week, on fine double royal sized paper, and will contain full, impartial, and accurate reports of the proceedings of the two Houses, together with the latest Congressional, Foreign and General news.

Experienced Reporters will be employed in both branches of the Legislature, and every exertion used to make the Telegraph worthy of the patronage and confidence of the public, and of the reputation it has acquired for correctness and impartiality.

The ensuing session of the Legislature will be one of more interest to the citizens of Pennsylvania than any one for many years. Subjects of the deepest interest to her welfare—to every citizen—will be agitated, in all of which the Telegraph will always contain the latest and most correct intelligence. Every intelligent citizen—all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth, should receive a paper from the seat of Government during the session of the Legislature.

In consequence of the facility of the Magnetic Telegraph we shall be enabled to give all important Congressional and other intelligence up to the hour of publication,

As the publication of a paper of the size, and giving the information of the Telegraph during the session, is attended with great expense, as well as editorial labor, our friends throughout Commonwealth are respectfully requested to aid in increasing the circulation in their respective neighborhoods during that period. The terms are:

For the session, $2 00
For the year, 3 00

Two copies of the Telegraph will be sent during the Session for $3.00. The same deduction will be made for a large number. THEO. PENN.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER.
A New Arrangement.

On the commencement of the ensuing session of the Legislature, the Penn'a Intelligencer will be published Daily during the session, and Weekly the remainder of the year—on the following terms:

For the session—Daily, $2,00
For the year—Daily and Weekly, 3.00

☞Payments in all cases to be made in advance.

The Daily will be published on a medium sheet, the size of the dailies heretofore issued at the seat of Government.—We have made arrangements for the employment of competent and experienced REPORTERS, and will give full, accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings of the Legislature. Ample sketches of the doings of Congress, accounts of the progress of the war, the news of the day, and a general variety of political and miscellaneous matter, will also be given.

We will so arrange as to issue every evening, a few hours after the adjournment, so that the proceedings of each day will be contained in the paper of the same evening, and will be delivered through the first mails that leave after the adjournment.

The Weekly will retain its present size and form, and will contain as great an amount and variety of reading matter as any other paper published at Harrisburg.

TO CLUBS.

The Intelligencer will be furnished to Clubs at the following rates:

Three copies, Daily, for $5.00
Seven copies, do " 10.00

Any person obtaining four subscribers for the session or for the year, will be entitled to a fifth copy GRATIS. ☞But no papers will be sent without the cash accompanying the order. Monies may be remitted by mail.

Address C. M'CURDY.
Harrisburg, Dec. 12, 1846.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

Tuis paper is published *every Tuesday*, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership existing between Perry C. Koutz and George Fair has been dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to take place on the 1st of January 1847. The books to be settled by the partners. The shop in Wellersburg will in future be carried on by P. C. Koutz, and the shop at Mount Savage by George Fair.

KOUTZ & FAIR.

Wellersburg, Dec. 22, 1846.*

House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a house and lot at the northeast end of the borough of Somerset. The lot contains one acre, the house is one and a half stories high; and there is also a stable on the premises. The property is in good condition and will be sold on reasonable terms—and to a purchaser who would pay cash, it will be put very low.

GEORGE MILLER.

Dec. 22.*

Somerset county SS.

AT an adjourned Orphan's Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset on the 23d day of November A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof

ON motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court granted a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Christian Shocky, deceased, to appear at an adjoured Orphan's court to be held at Somerset, on the 3d Monday of February, 1847, and show cause if any they heve why the real estate of said Christian Shocky dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Record of said court certified this 23d day of November, A D 1846.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Dec 29

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT.

25) The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr David Jayne:

Dear Sir.—I have used your medicine, (so universally known as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I hav been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough EXPECTORANT, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty.—In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been souget for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain yours, &c.

LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the 8th day of January 1847, on the premises, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Kensinger, deceased, viz: A certain tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Conamaugh township, Somerset county, containing about 114 acres and allowance more or less; adjoining lands of Joseph Maison, John Landers, H. Hoover and others, with about 60 acres clear land, on which are erected a one and a half story house, log barn with other improvements.

—TERMS—

Three hundred dollars to be paid on the 25 day of March next, and the balance in annual payments, of one hundred dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscriber.

HENRY BURGET.

Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Dec. 22.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For sale at this Office.

Blank Execution's. FOR SALE at this Office.

LAW NOTICE.

J. F. COX & JOS. J. STUTZMAN have formed a copartnership in the practice of the Law, in the county of Somerset. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention, Office in Snyder's new brick building near the diamond.

Dec. 8 1846.

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

—o—

Read the following letter written to our Agent at Bowling Green, Ky. by a gentleman of high standing in that place.

Mr. *Joseph L. Younglove*—Sir·

As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly to the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, & produced a consequent debility of my system generally, to such a degree that it was with dificulty I could walk, to do which even for a short distance, experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief, entirely relieving me of cough, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healty than I had been for years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine, I can confidently recommend it as a powerful "Tonic" a certain cure for affections of the lungs, unless it may be in a case of consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.

March 7, 1846 Bowling GreenKy.

ANOTHER INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH.

[Read the following statement of facts from Mr, E, Baily, a highly respectable merchant of Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois,]

Messrs Phelps & Blakeley, St, Louis, Mo,

Gentlemen.—A desire to benefit the afflicted throughout the land has alone induced me to make the following statement of facts respecting one of the most astonishing cures ever recorded, My son, now 17 years old, has been afflicted during his whole life with a constant cough, pain in the side and chest, accompanied with night sweats and hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility; and at intervals during the night his first expectoration would become so great as to endanger his life from strangulation. During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief—in fact so alarming were the symtoms and so inveterate was his disease, that I was compelled to believe him beyond the reach of medical aid. All our neighbors and friends who saw him, regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching the grave. After having thus exhausted the skill of our best physicians, without obtaining relief, I was prevailed upon by the advice of a friend to make use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*.

He commenced its use about the 30th of December, 1841, the first bottle of which gave astonishing relief, and began again indulge in the fond hope that he might yet be restored to health.

After having continued the use of it until 3 bottles had been taken, the disease was entirely removed and his shattered constitution and emaciated form restored to sound and permanent health which he continues to enjoy up to the present time.

I believe the genuine Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry to be one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered—knowing, as I do, that the above cure was effected solely by its use.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully

Your most obedient servant,

April 9, 1846. ELI BAILY.

☞Cures similar to the above are constantly being performed in all parts of the country, and we should be destitute of all feeling of humanity, did we not call upon all who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases to resort ot once to the use of this, the only remedy that can be relied upon for a cure.

*,*The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam bf Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,

Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, on the 27th of October last, a one year old BLACK HEIFFER, with some WHITE spots about the head and a hole in the right ear.

The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay charges, otherwise said heiffer will be sold as the law directs.

WM. RINGLER.

Dec. 15, '46.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

STRAUB'S PATENT FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*. without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught, It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passesoff into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at theEagle Foundry in BerlinSomerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 13 1846-3m.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

JOB PRINTING.

NETLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing.

Fur, Nutria. Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, PARTICULARLY TO *DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceasen, in Milford township, Somerset county, on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff

dec 8, 1846.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

Jayne's Medicine.

25) THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most inteligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almhouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expreasly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are admirably calculated to preserve health and cure diseases, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and divesified practice, by which he has had opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Mediciens, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle	$1 00
" Hair Tonic, "	1 00
" Alternative or life Preservative, per bottle,	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge,	25 and 50 cts.
" Carminative Balsam,	25 & 50 cts.
" Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

22) THIS medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma, which has been effected by the use of it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying, that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, &c, is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preperations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.—*Somerset (Maine) Journal.*

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 JOHN C. KURTZ.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he compains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreviil,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison.
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC *Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,

Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents

JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
Mr A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill,

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.